



Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs

Indicators from the Bureau of Labor Statistics'
Current Employment Statistics Survey
Series 2: Regional & Sectoral Employment

Series 2, Issue 127

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Highlights

- ◆ Data in this series are not seasonally adjusted and exhibit short-term volatility from fluctuations in holidays, weekends, weather and other seasonal factors. Estimates for the most recent month are preliminary.
- ◆ In September, HC&SA employment growth in Virginia occurred entirely in Northern Virginia and Richmond. Northern Virginia's HC&SA sector produced the largest employment gain in September with the creation of 1,300 new jobs. At the same time, Richmond's HC&SA sector added 900 new jobs to the state's economy during the month. However, Hampton Roads and the Rest of Virginia lost 700 and 400 HC&SA jobs, respectively, in September.
- ◆ A majority of this month's HC&SA employment growth occurred in Social Assistance, which added 800 new jobs in September. Meanwhile, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities created 300 new jobs in September, and Hospitals increased employment by 100 during the month. Both of these HC&SA subsectors have now increased employment in each of the past six months. Finally, Ambulatory Health Care Services experienced a small decline in employment with the loss of 100 jobs in September.

Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Self-employed persons, including health professionals in private practice, are not included.

Data in Brief

Not Seasonally Adjusted*	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	Sept. 2021	June 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	3,958.1	4,077.8	4,081.0	4,093.7	3.4%	1.6%	3.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	441.8	458.2	466.2	467.3	5.8%	8.2%	2.9%
Hampton Roads							
Total Nonfarm	770.4	787.3	792.8	790.0	2.5%	1.4%	-4.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	91.6	95.2	98.3	97.6	6.6%	10.5%	-8.2%
Northern Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,491.7	1,538.0	1,529.5	1,530.0	2.6%	-2.1%	0.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	138.0	142.2	141.9	143.2	3.8%	2.8%	11.6%
Richmond							
Total Nonfarm	668.5	682.5	682.4	681.9	2.0%	-0.4%	-0.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	83.0	86.2	86.6	87.5	5.4%	6.2%	13.2%
Rest of Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,027.5	1,070.0	1,076.3	1,091.8	6.3%	8.4%	18.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	129.2	134.6	139.4	139.0	7.6%	13.7%	-3.4%

Preliminary estimates are italicized

*Seasonally adjusted data are adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to account for weather and other seasonal changes. Since the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics does not provide seasonally adjusted data at this level, this series uses **non**-seasonally adjusted data exclusively. Seasonal variation may account for some of the variation in time series data. When comparing data in this series to other HWDC series or other publications it is important to note whether the data reported have been seasonally adjusted.

Regional HC&SA Employment Growth, Level

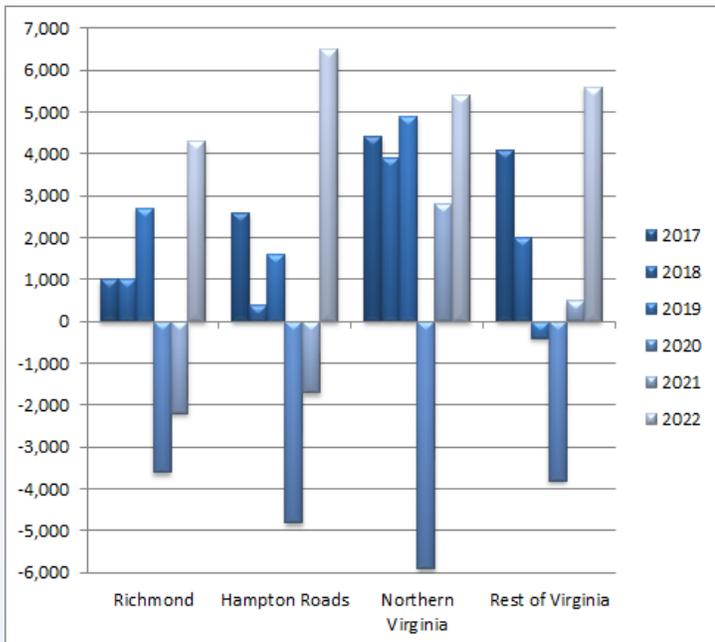


Figure 1: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Regional Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2017-2021, Year-to-Date Change for 2022).

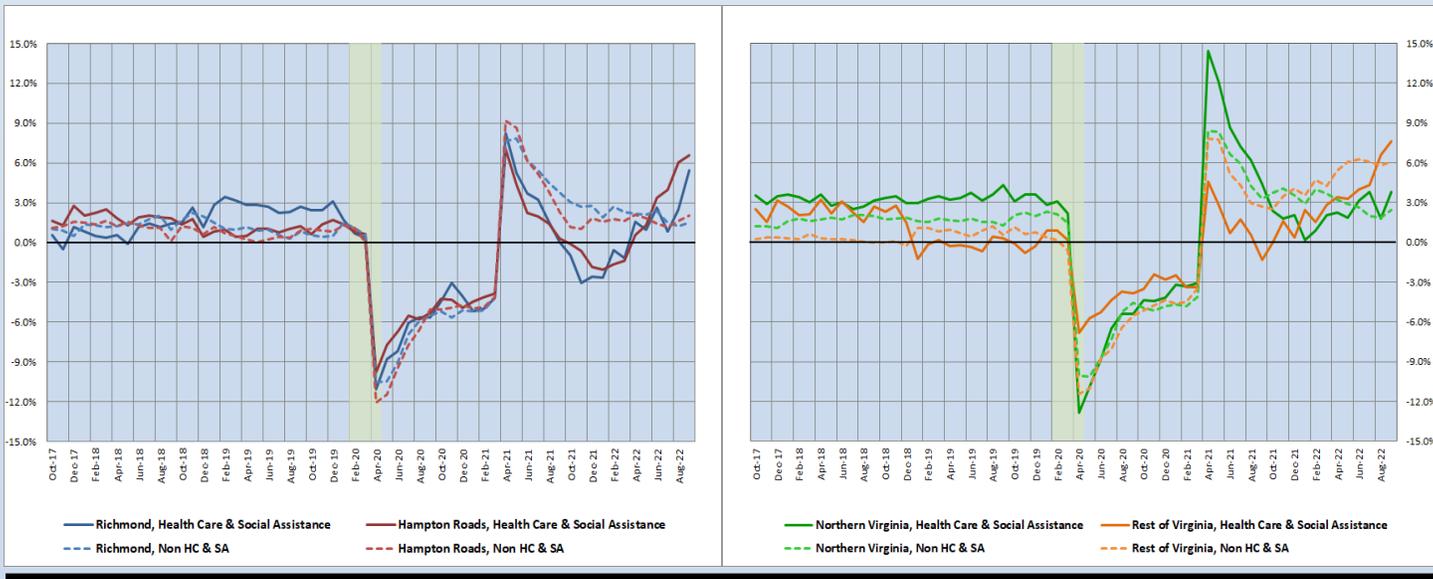
According to the preliminary data released on Friday, October 21, 2022, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Virginia’s Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) employment growth in September was concentrated in Northern Virginia and Richmond. Northern Virginia’s HC&SA sector experienced a strong rebound in employment during the month. In August, Northern Virginia lost 2,500 HC&SA jobs, thereby bringing to an end what had been six consecutive months of positive growth. However, Northern Virginia’s HCS&A sector recovered more than half of these losses in September with the creation of 1,300 new HC&SA jobs, which translates into a 11.6% annualized growth rate.

Richmond’s HC&SA sector experienced greater job growth during the month. In September, HC&SA employment in Richmond increased by 900, which represents a 13.2% annualized growth rate. However, these gains were partially offset by the loss of 700 HC&SA jobs in Hampton Roads and by the loss of 400 HC&SA jobs in the Rest of Virginia.

Year-Over-Year Regional Employment Growth

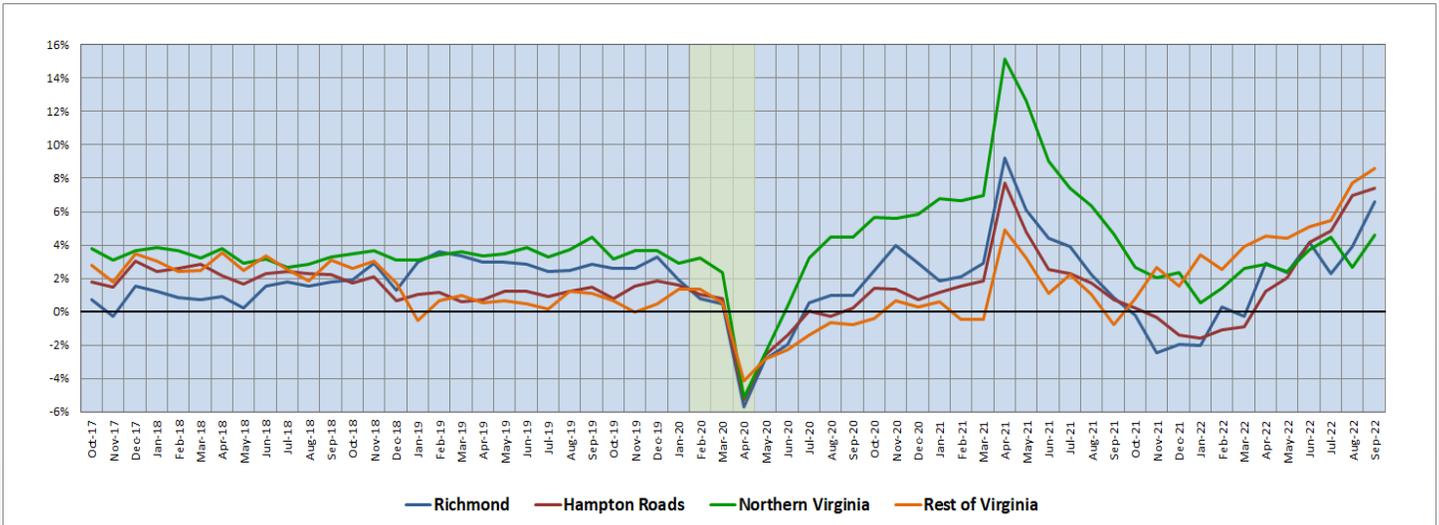
Richmond and Northern Virginia both saw their year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rates double in September. Richmond’s HC&SA sector saw its year-over-year growth rate increase from 2.49% to 5.42%, thereby reaching its highest value in nearly one-and-a-half years. At the same time, the year-over-year employment growth rate of Northern Virginia’s HC&SA sector increased from 1.79% to 3.77%. Meanwhile, the Rest of Virginia and Hampton Roads experienced more modest increases to their respective growth rates. The Rest of Virginia saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate increase from 6.57% to 7.59%, while the comparable growth rate for Hampton Roads increased from 6.04% to 6.55%.

Figure 2: Year-Over-Year Employment Growth (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



12-Month Average Employment Growth by Region

Figure 3: 12-Month Moving Average, HC&SA Regional Employment Growth Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



All four regions of the state saw their respective 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving averages reach year-to-date highs in September. The Rest of Virginia continues to enjoy the highest long-term HC&SA job growth in the state after its 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average rose from 7.75% to 8.61% in September. At the same time, Hampton Roads experienced a more moderate increase to its own 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average, which rose from 6.99% to 7.42%. Meanwhile, in September, Richmond saw its 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average increase from 3.88% to 6.59% in September. As for Northern Virginia, its 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average rose from 2.68% to 4.59% during the month.

Subsector Employment Growth

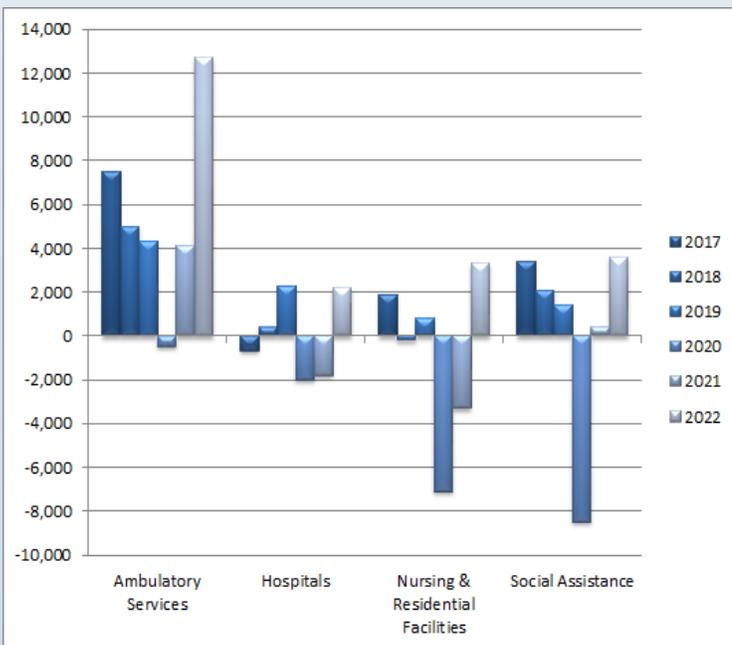


Figure 4: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Subsector Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2017-2021, Year-to-Date Change for 2022).

For the first time since May, Social Assistance has produced the most jobs of any HC&SA subsector in Virginia. In September, Social Assistance created 800 new jobs across the state. With this increase, Social Assistance has now increased employment in four out of the past five months. In total, Social Assistance has already created 3,600 new jobs so far this year. This year-to-date employment gain already exceeds each of the full-year job gains from the six prior years.

Nursing & Residential Care Facilities created 300 new jobs in September, while Hospitals increased employment by 100 during the month. Both of these HC&SA subsectors have now increased employment for six consecutive months. Finally, Ambulatory Health Care Services experienced its first decline in employment in four months after losing 100 jobs in September. Despite this month's decline in employment, Ambulatory Health Care Services was still responsible for nearly two-thirds of all HC&SA job growth in the state in Q3 2022.

Distribution of Growth by Subsector

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	Sept. 2021	June 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	441.8	458.2	466.2	467.3	5.8%	8.2%	2.9%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	195.3	203.6	209.4	209.3	7.2%	11.7%	-0.6%
<i>Hospitals</i>	104.6	105.5	106.7	106.8	2.1%	5.0%	1.1%
<i>Nursing & Residential Care Facilities</i>	67.6	70.1	71.4	71.7	6.1%	9.4%	5.2%
<i>Social Assistance</i>	74.3	79.0	78.7	79.5	7.0%	2.6%	12.9%
Hampton Roads							
Health Care & Social Assistance	91.6	95.2	98.3	97.6	6.6%	10.5%	-8.2%
<i>Hospitals</i>	21.8	21.9	22.2	22.2	1.8%	5.6%	0.0%
Northern Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	138.0	142.2	141.9	143.2	3.8%	2.8%	11.6%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	71.1	75.5	76.0	77.5	9.0%	11.0%	26.4%
<i>Hospitals</i>	26.0	26.4	26.7	26.7	2.7%	4.6%	0.0%

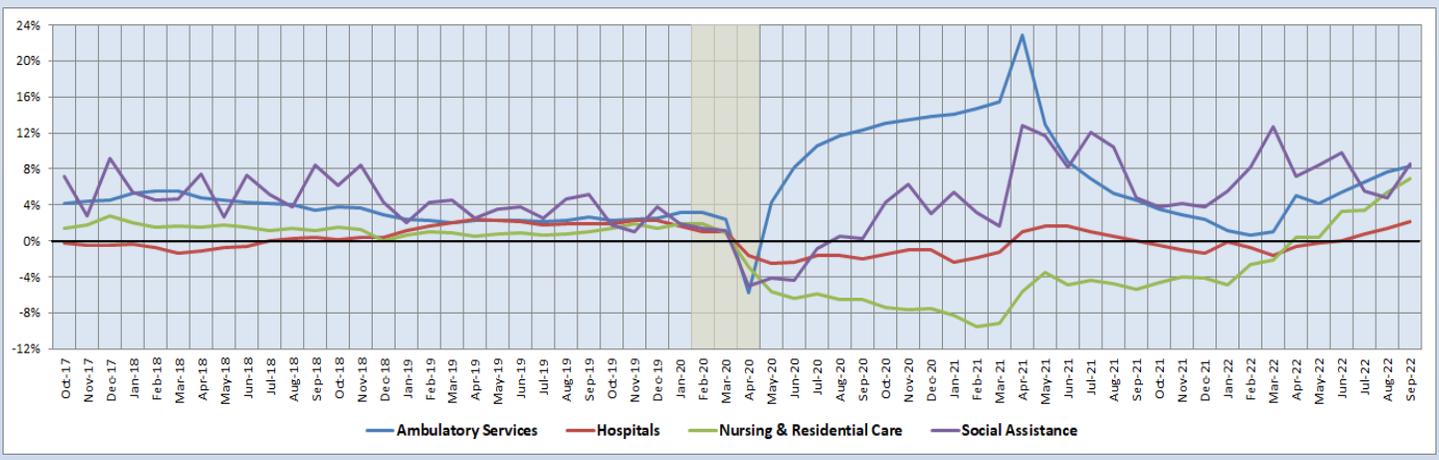
Preliminary estimates are italicized

In September, Social Assistance increased employment at a 12.9% annualized rate. This impressive result has helped contribute to the strong long-term job growth in this HC&SA subsector. Over the past year, employment in Social Assistance has grown by 7.0%. Only Ambulatory Health Care Services has increased employment at a faster rate over the same time period; currently, this HC&SA subsector has a 12-month employment growth rate of 7.2%. Nursing & Residential Care Facilities are also enjoying impressive long-term job growth. In particular, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities have increased employment by 6.1% over the past year.

12-Month Average Employment Growth by Subsector

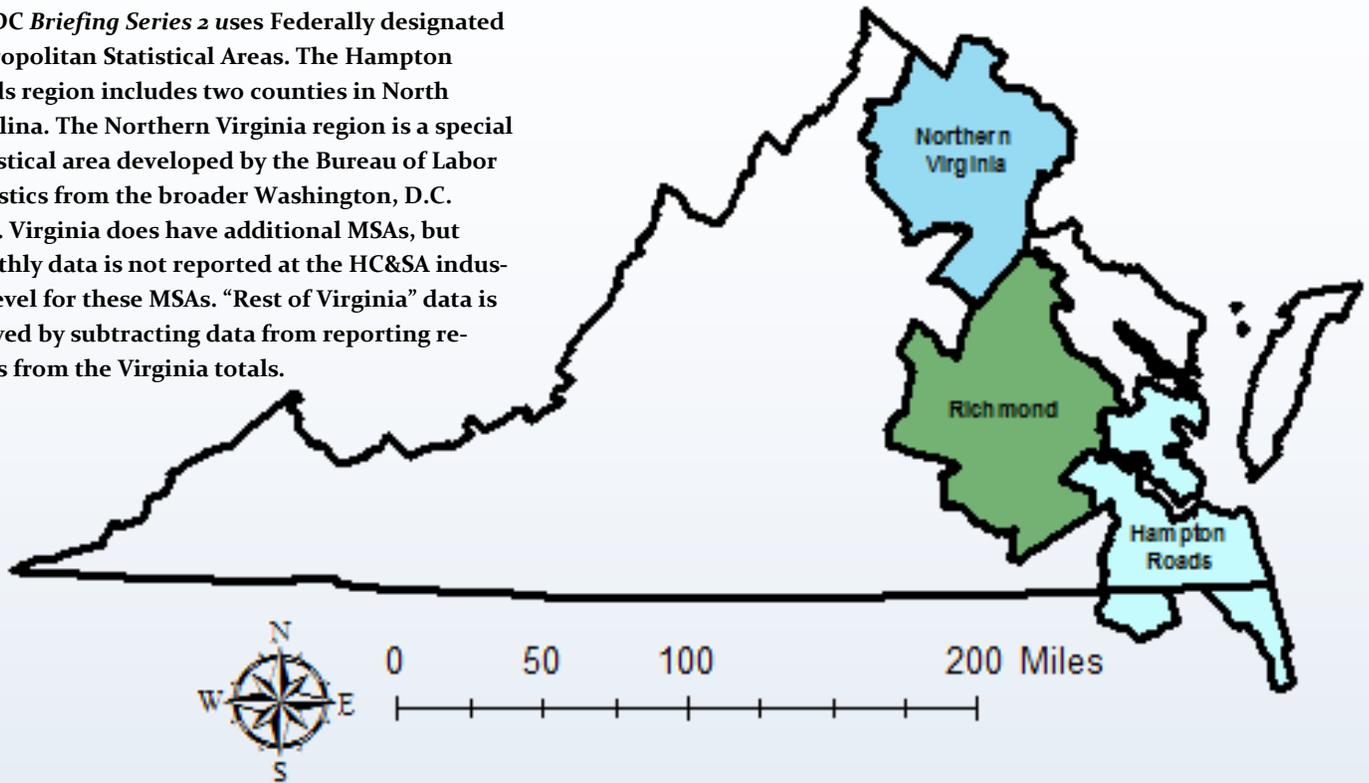
Social Assistance saw its 12-month employment growth rate moving average increase significantly in September from 4.75% to 8.56%. With this increase, Social Assistance has edged out Ambulatory Health Care Services as the HC&SA subsector with the highest 12-month employment growth rate moving average in the state. Despite being overtaken by Social Assistance, Ambulatory Health Care Services also experienced an increase to its own moving average from 7.64% to 8.32%. At the same time, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities saw its 12-month employment growth rate moving average increase from 5.37% to 6.90%, while the comparable moving average for Hospitals increased from 1.37% to 2.19%.

Figure 5: 12-Month Moving Average, HC&SA Subsector Employment Growth Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



Region Map

HWDC *Briefing Series 2* uses Federally designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The Hampton Roads region includes two counties in North Carolina. The Northern Virginia region is a special statistical area developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the broader Washington, D.C. MSA. Virginia does have additional MSAs, but monthly data is not reported at the HC&SA industry level for these MSAs. “Rest of Virginia” data is derived by subtracting data from reporting regions from the Virginia totals.



Region Detail

Northern Virginia		Richmond		Hampton Roads	
<i>Northern VA, (Non-standard CES Area 94783)</i>		<i>Richmond, VA (MSA 40060)</i>		<i>Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC (MSA 47260)</i>	
Counties:	Cities:	Counties:	Cities:	Counties:	Cities:
Arlington	Alexandria	Amelia	Colonial Heights	Gloucester	Chesapeake
Clarke	Fairfax	Caroline	Hopewell	Isle of Wight	Hampton
Culpeper	Falls Church	Charles City	Petersburg	James City	Newport News
Fairfax	Fredericksburg	Chesterfield	Richmond	Mathews	Norfolk
Fauquier	Manassas	Dinwiddie		Surry	Poquoson
Loudoun	Manassas Park	Goochland		York	Portsmouth
Prince William		Hanover			Suffolk
Rappahannock		Henrico		<i>Currituck, NC</i>	Virginia Beach
Spotsylvania		King William		<i>Gates, NC</i>	Williamsburg
Stafford		New Kent			
Warren		Powhatan			
		Prince George			
		Sussex			

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The Department of Health Professions Healthcare Workforce Data Center works to improve the data collection and measurement of Virginia's healthcare workforce through regular assessment of workforce supply and demand issues among the 80 professions and 350,000 practitioners licensed in Virginia by DHP.

The HWDC collects data on Virginia's licensed health professionals through surveys completed during the online license renewal and application process. Survey results and data may be accessed on our website: www.dhp.virginia.gov/PublicResources/HealthcareWorkforceDataCenter/.

The HWDC also provides a series of Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs based data collected by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Commerce' Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs:

Series 1: State & National Employment (Monthly)

Series 2: Virginia Regional Employment (Monthly)

Series 3: Income & Compensation (Quarterly)

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About the Data

Data in this report are from the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics program. The CES program surveys about 143,000 businesses and government agencies monthly. Unless otherwise noted, this series uses data that are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonal variations related to weather, holidays, weekends, seasons and other predictable variations are apparent in the data. Short-term changes may be related to seasonal changes rather than underlying trends. Data from recent months is preliminary and subject to revision in future releases from the CES. Revisions will be reported in future editions of this series. Unless otherwise noted, the CES data presented in this series:

Includes:

- ◆ Data on employed individuals drawing a paycheck (payroll employees).
- ◆ All employees, regardless of role, occupation or hours worked.
- ◆ HC&SA employees in the private sector only.
- ◆ Persons employed by health professionals in private practice.
- ◆ Both government and private sector workers in nonfarm employment data.

Does not include:

- ◆ Self-employed workers or volunteers, including health professionals in private practice.
- ◆ HC&SA employees in the public sector. (These are counted as government workers in monthly reports).
- ◆ Information on hours worked or the quality of employment.
- ◆ Government workers in HC&SA level data. (Government workers, regardless of occupation and role, are classified as public sector employees).